

The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1888.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD:

JAMES H. BROWN and R. R. HUNTER, of Raleigh.

C. C. McCRENNEN, Traveling Agent.

All postmasters will please act as agents for us.

All former agencies are hereby revoked.

August 18, 1888.

Cape Fear and Deep River Works.

The Managers of this work held a meeting at the

Executive office in this city on Thursday last, pre-

sident, Gov. Ellis, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Bledsoe, and Mr.

London. The Engineer, Mr. Morris, was also in

attendance.

We understand that the Managers are experienc-

ing much difficulty in procuring laborers for the

works at reasonable prices; and it will be seen

by the following resolutions, adopted by the Board

on Thursday last, that if a sufficient number of

hands cannot be obtained by the first of next month

at \$25 per month, the work will be discontinued.

The amount offered for hands ought to be sufficient

to command them. No one can justly or reasonably

expect the Board to give more. It now remains for

the friends of the work to come to the aid of the

Board in procuring laborers, for failing to procure

a sufficient number to prosecute the enterprise, the

benefits anticipated from the appropriation by the

last Legislature will not be realized. Surely this

plain statement of the condition of things, as set

forth in the resolutions of the Board, will at once

arouse every sincere friend of this important State

work.

The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, It appears from the representation of

the Chief Engineer on the Cape Fear and Deep River

Works, that he has been unable, up to the present

time, to procure a force adequate to the successful

prosecution of said works; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer is hereby in-

structed to advertise in one or more of the news-

papers of Wilmington, Fayetteville and Raleigh for

laborers on the Cape Fear and Deep River works,

at \$25 per month and board.

Resolved, further, That unless he can procure a

sufficient number of hands, by the first day of Sep-

tember, to justify him in prosecuting the work of

improvement on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, he

is hereby instructed to discontinue the work on

said rivers, and remove the boats, &c., to Wilming-

ton, to be disposed of as the Board of Managers may

direct.

Congressional Election.

Our readers are referred to our table for the votes

received since our last. The only complete District

vote which we have is of this, the Fourth District.

Our information from the Mountain District is still

meager; but we may safely state that the following

members have been elected:

Warren Winslow, Thomas Ruffin, L. O. Branch,

Burton Craig, DeLoach.

W. H. H. Smith, John A. Gilmer, J. M. Leach,

Z. B. Vance, Know Nothings.

North-Carolina will as surely elect an Opposition

Governor and Legislature, and cast her electoral

vote for an Opposition President as the year 1860

shall roll around.—Register.

The Register is jubilant over accidental gains in

this State. It makes large calculations for 1860.

It is quite certain of sweeping everything next year.

We are equally certain that the Democracy will

carry the State for Governor, and also the Legislature

and the President. We have suffered in the late

contest because we rested too much in our strength,—

victory had rendered us too certain of success, and

we failed to put forth the energy which was neces-

sary to retain what we had so laboriously won.

The Register will find the late contest child's

play compared with that of 1860. In the next

contest the Register's pibald party will be put upon

the defensive, and the "opposition" South will be

held rigidly responsible for the "opposition" North.

The Register will go for an "opposition" candidate

for President against a Breckenridge, a Dallas, a

Lane,—it will either go for a candidate selected by

a party in the free States, nineteen-twentieths of

whom are abolitionists, or it will support some

Southern man of straw with a view of throwing

the election into the House of Representatives. In

either event the Register and its party will be in a

The Wise Letter.

About a week ago the New York Herald published

a letter purporting to have been written by Gov.

Wise to some New York politician, in which the

prospects of Wise, Douglas and others were freely

spoken of for the nomination for President, and

certain advice was given with reference to the mode

of appointing delegates from that State to the

Charleston Convention. This letter was furnished

to the Herald by its Albany correspondent, who as-

serted that he knew Gov. Wise's handwriting, and

that the letter was certainly genuine. We forbore

to publish or even allude to it in our last, because

we were not sure it was genuine, and we had no

disposition to do the Governor injustice. We

thought it probable, from its style, that it was

genuine; and it turns out that it is. Gov. Wise, in

a brief and temperate letter in the *Esquire* of

Tuesday, admits the fact, and explains the circum-

stances, so far as he knows them, of its publication.

The letter is as follows:

RICHMOND, July 13, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for yours of the 8th inst.

—I have apprehended all along that the Tammany

Regency would carry a united delegation from New

York to Charleston. For whom? Douglas, I know,

is confident; but you may rely on it that Mr. Bu-

chanan is himself a candidate for re-nomination, and

all his patronage and power will be used to dis-

appoint Douglas and all other aspirants. Our only

chance is to organize by districts, and either whip

the enemy or send two delegations.

If that is done or not done, we must still rely on

a united South. A united South will depend on a

united Virginia, and I pledge you that she, at least,

shall be a unit. Virginia a unit, and persistent

firm on a sound platform of protection to all persons

of popular versus squatter sovereignty, she must

nearly be sure to support all the South. The South

cannot adopt Mr. Douglas's platform. It is a short cut

to all the ends of Black Republicanism. He then

will kick up his heels. If he does or don't he can't

be nominated, and the main argument against his

nomination is that he can't be elected if nominated.

If he runs an independent candidate, and Seward

runs, and I am nominated at Charleston, I can beat

them both. Or, if squatter sovereignty is a plank

of the platform at Charleston, and Douglas is no-

minated, the South will run an independent candidate

on protection principles, and run the election into

the House. Where, then, would Mr. Douglas be?

The lowest candidate on the list. If I have the popu-

lar strength you suppose, it will itself fix the nomina-

tion. That and a few other things. I am confident of success.

The Hon. F. Wood is professedly and really, be-

lieve, a friend, and of course I would, in good faith,

be glad of his influence, and would do nothing to

impair it, and could not justly reject his kind aid;

but you may rely upon it that I am neither com-

pletely nor at all in the hands of Mr. Wood, of

any other man or body. He has always been

friendly to me, and I am to him, but always on fair

and independent terms. There is nothing in our

relations which should keep aloof any friend of ei-

ther. He knows, as well as any one can tell him,

that his main influence is in the city of New York,

and I judge what you say of his country influence

is correct. He will count all the time without

New York, and don't fear that. I am depend-

ing solely upon an open position of principle, in-

dependent of all cliques, and defying all comers.

We will overwhelm opposition in Virginia, and her vote

will be conservative and national.

At all events, I shall always be glad to hear from

you, and am, yours, truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

It appears that this letter was addressed to Mr.

B. Donnelly, of New York City, in reply to a letter

of Donnelly to Gov. Wise of date July 8th. Mr.

Donnelly informed him that the probability was

that the State Committee would so arrange it as

to send a united Douglas delegation to Charleston—

that Gov. Wise was suffering in the estimation of

the controlling spirits of the Committee by the im-

pression that he, the Governor, was too intimately

identified with Fernando Wood—that it was very

important that Gov. W. should be sustained at

Charleston by a united South, &c. This brief al-

lusion to the character of Mr. Donnelly's letter will

serve to explain the reply of Gov. Wise.

Gov. Wise gives in his card a letter from Mr.

Donnelly of date August 4, in which he endeavors

The Issue of Slavery and Freedom.

The Standard Express gives a "clever" warning

against illegal votes. "No illegal votes," said that

paper, "will be tolerated." It also called on the

judges of election to "be very careful and particular

in examining the boxes before the polls are opened,

so that all may be right certain. Some little scraps

of paper might accidentally get in at too early an

hour." It also said—

"It is well known that at the election in this

District in 1857, between Scales and Puryear, hun-

dreds of illegal voters came over from Virginia

and Tennessee and voted for Scales. The same vil-

lany will be practiced in this election, and to a larger ex-

tent. Let this be an incentive to every White voter

in Ireddell to go to the polls and vote for Leach, and

conquer the villany of the Scales-men."

It is not "well known"—it is not known at all

that in 1857 "hundreds of illegal voters came over

from Virginia and Tennessee and voted for Scales."

The charge is false. No such "villany" was prac-

ticed by the Democrats in 1857, and no such "vil-

lany" was mediated by the Democrats in the late

election. Wherefore, then, the charge? Was it

not made for the purpose of diverting attention

from the Know Nothings? No one is more apt to

cry "stop thief" than the thief himself. Those

who are capable of charging frauds on their op-

ponents, when no proof of frauds exists, are the very

persons who themselves will bear watching.

The returns will show that Gen. Leach polled

1,470 votes in Davidson, and Mr. Scales 793. Ac-

cording to these returns Gen. Leach has added to

the vote of Col. Puryear 453 votes, and Mr. Scales

has added to his former vote 26 votes. In 1858

Mr. Gilmer received 1,199 votes in Davidson, in 1858

Mr. McRae received 1,064, and in 1860 Mr. Douthitt

received 1,071. Is Gen. Leach 299 votes stronger

in Davidson than Mr. Douthitt, and that, too, with-

out diminishing Mr. Scales's vote?

The returns also show that Gen. Leach polled

1,583 votes in Ireddell, and Mr. Scales 472. Ac-

cording to these returns Gen. Leach has added 474 to

the vote of Col. Puryear, and Mr. Scales has added

to his former vote 79. In 1858 Mr. Gilmer received

1,349 votes in Ireddell, in 1858 Mr. McRae received

1,254, and Mr. Simonton received in 1858, 1,126

votes. Is Gen. Leach 457 votes stronger in Ireddell

than Mr. Simonton, and that, too, without diminish-

ing Mr. Scales's vote?

We make no charges of fraud against the Know

Nothings of these two Counties, but we do say that

the votes polled are extraordinarily large. We can-

not account for them. Perhaps if the *Express* will

look into them he will find some "villany" in his

own ranks. Let the Editors come forward like men,

and tell what they know of the conduct of General

Leach and some of his supporters. The Editors

profess to be the guardians *par excellence* of the

ball-box; let them inform their readers how it was

that Gen. Leach polled such large votes in Ireddell

and Davidson?

Kansas.

The new Constitution framed for Kansas by the

Wyandotte Convention is to be submitted to the

people on the 4th of October next. The Democratic

members of the Convention refused to affix their

signatures to the instrument.

The Constitution provides that "the right of trial

by jury shall be inviolate." The first draft provided

that this right should be "extended to persons of

all conditions." This was intended to apply to

fugitive slaves, but was stricken out. The Constitu-

tion further declares "there shall be no slavery in

this State, and no involuntary servitude, except for

the punishment of crime."

The Legislature is to consist of 75 representatives

and 25 Senators, to be chosen on the basis of the

entire population. Common schools and a State

university are provided for. Taxes are to be uniform

and equal, and all property employed in banking is

to bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed

on individuals. Corporations of whatever kind

are to be created under a general law; but all such

laws may be amended or repealed. The State debt

shall never exceed one million of dollars. A home-

stead freehold is provided for. Suffrage is confined

exclusively to white men, and the "cold shoulder"

is thus given to free persons of color by the "freedom

shrinkers."

These are the leading provisions of the proposed

Constitution. With the exception of the one relat-

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

We give below, for reference and comparison, the

votes for candidates for Congress in this State at some

former elections, together with the returns of the re-

cent election. We have copied votes in 1858,

1857, and 1860, as far as possible, as near as possible,

the latest vote in the different Districts:

FIRST DISTRICT.

1857. 1860.

COUNTY. Scales, D. Scales, M. Scales, D. Scales, M.

Currituck, 611 167 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 104 512 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 854 592 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 298 572 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 297 566 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 295 510 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 275 457 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 672 490 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 729 495 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 709 534 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 479 575 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 298 565 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 145 299 m. 425 m. 425

Currituck, 1298 555 m. 425 m. 425